



### Jet Observables and Stops at 100 TeV Collider

Collaboration with JiJi Fan, Prerit Jaiswal 10.1103/PhysRevD.96.036017 [1704.03014]

John Shing Chau Leung Brown University Jul, 2018

### Motivation for a new collider

Once HL-LHC is done. What's next? Discovery Machine: 100 TeV Collider

- Give the final verdict on fine-tuning in SM, down to 10<sup>-3</sup>–10<sup>-4</sup>.
- Theoretical motivation... (Spannowsky, Neubert yesterday)
- An exploratory machine. For generic physics involving high mass states, a large centre
  of mass energy provides the most direct access to new physics!

[Arkani-Hamed, Han, Mangano, Wang, 1511.06495]

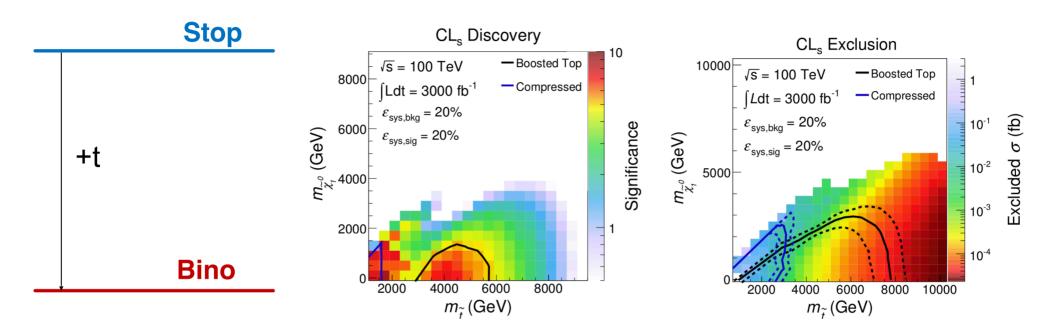
In  $a\sqrt{s} = 100 \,\text{TeV}$  hadron collider,

Very hadronic environment;

SM objects are boosted and collimated.

→ Jet substructure techniques are needed to extract physics!

# Previous work

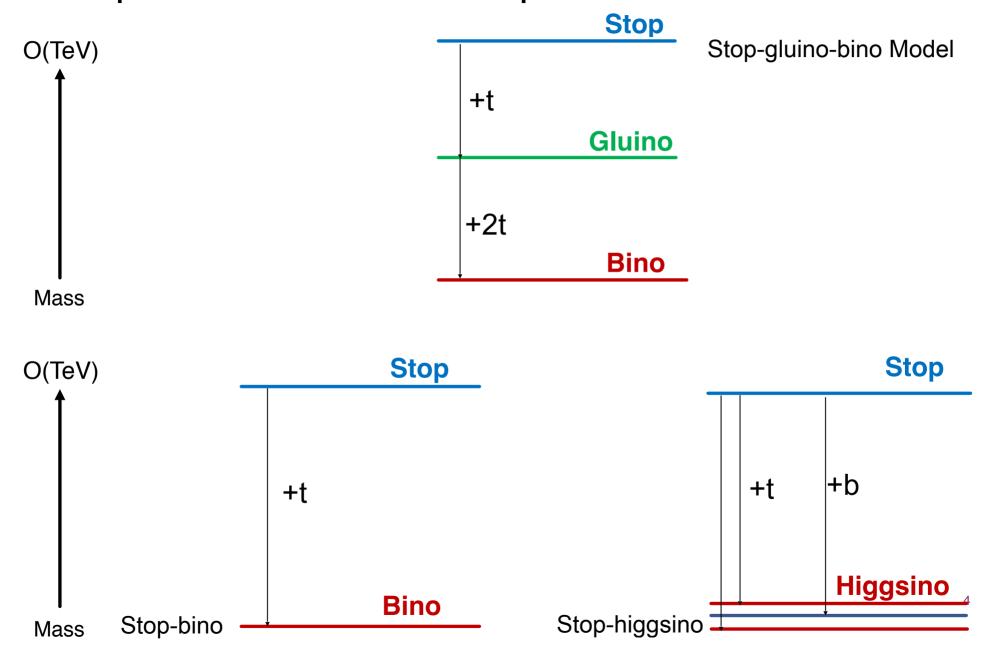


Previous study investigated simple stop-LSP model in  $\sqrt{s} = 100\,$  TeV collider using mostly kinematics variables.

[1406.4512, Cohen, D'Agnolo, Hance, Lou, Wacker]

We will investigate the reach of more complicated models with stop-gluino-LSP and higgsino LSP scenario.

# Simplified model's mass spectrum



### Method

#### **Cross-section:**

 $SUSY\ process \rightarrow\ NLO\ +\ NNLL$ 

SM process → Madgraph LO

#### **Event generation:**

Madgraph5 → Parton-level event

Pythia8 → parton-shower and hadronization

Delphes → Detector

#### **SM Background:**

QCD, 
$$t\bar{t}$$
,  $W/Z + \text{jets}$ ,  $t + W/Z$  +2 jets  
 $t\bar{t} + W/Z$  +1 jet

$$\tilde{t} - \tilde{g} - \tilde{\chi}^0$$
 Models

### **Stop**

# stop-gluino-LSP model

+t

Gluino

**Bino** 

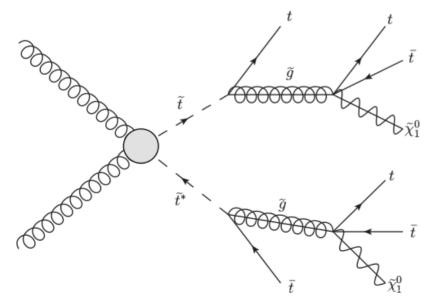
+2t

Two production channels (stop-pair and stop-gluino associated)

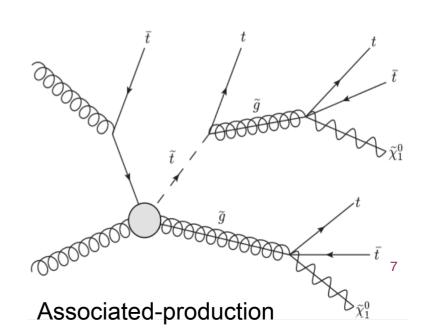
Final states: 6t + MET

The busy jet environment makes hard MET cut difficult

Stop-gluino-bino Model







### **Cut Flow**

#### **Kinematic cuts**

(Schoenenberger, Weber Monday)

 $H_T > 4 \text{ TeV}, \text{ MET} > 250 \text{ GeV}$ 

No  $p_T > 35$  GeV isolated lepton

200 GeV jets > 6 and ISRs ( $p_T$  hierarchy < 0.2,  $|\eta| > 2$ ) < 2

 $|\Delta \phi(j, \mathbb{Z}_T)| > 0.5$  for any jet with p<sub>T</sub> > 500 GeV



 $\tilde{t}\tilde{t}^* + \tilde{t}\tilde{g} = 6.5$ k events QCD =  $10^7$  events + other SM background!

Top-tagging  $(m_j, \tau_{3,2}, x_u)$ 

Need hadronic top tag.



Refined HT and MET cut

# Top-tagger and Jet clustering algorithm

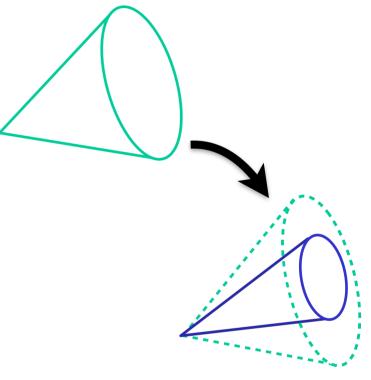
[1503.03347, Larkoski, Maltoni, Selvaggi]

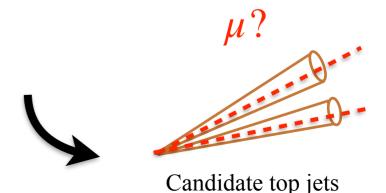
- 1. Cluster a C/A fat jet with R=1.0
- 2. Scale down the jet by reclustering anti-k<sub>T</sub> jet with dynamical jet radius to remove radiation

$$R(p_T) = \frac{Cm_t}{p_T}$$
  $C \sim O(1)$  constant

3. Look for  $p_T > 200$  GeV muon within the jet radius.

If so,  $\rightarrow$  leptonic top tagger else,  $\rightarrow$  hadronic top tagger



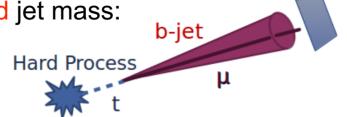


# Jet mass (m<sub>j</sub>) discriminant

Reconstructing the top mass from the track-based jet mass:

$$m_j = m_j^{\text{(track)}} \frac{p_T^{\text{(total)}}}{p_T^{\text{(track)}}}$$

m<sub>i</sub> ≈ m<sub>top</sub> for a top jet

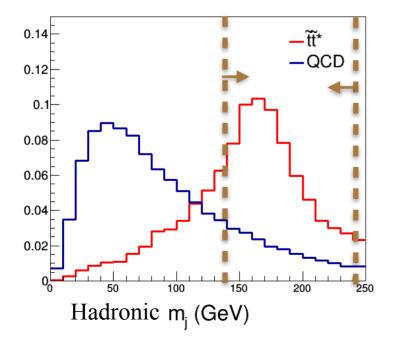


Calorimeter cell

Calorimeter too small to resolve jet substructure!

#### Hadronic top tagger

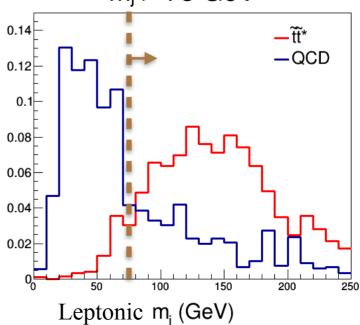
 $140 \text{ GeV} < m_i < 240 \text{ GeV}$ 



#### Leptonic top tagger

MET from neutrino forbids complete mass reconstruction

$$m_j > 75 \text{ GeV}$$



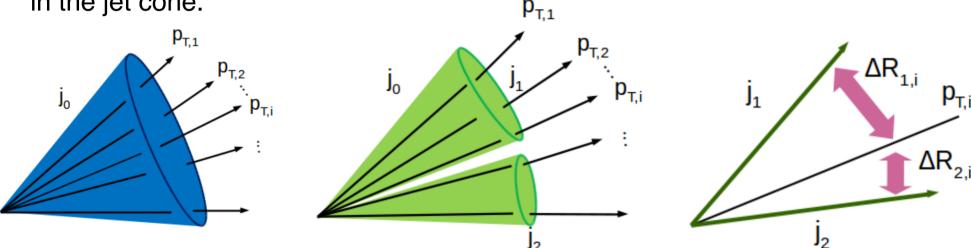
# Hadronic top-tagger: N-subjettiness $(\tau_N)$

[J. THALER AND K. VAN TILBURG, 11]

How much does jet "looks like" from a N-body decay?

N-subjetiness  $(\tau_N) \rightarrow$  how close are the jet constituents are from N sub-jet axes

in the jet cone.



Identify the jet constituents to be reclustered



Recluster N subjets



Find the distance  $\Delta R_{k,i}$ between the i-th constituents and k-th subjet axis

$$\tau_N^{(\beta)} = \frac{1}{R_0} \sum_{i} p_{T,i} \min(\Delta R_{1,i}^{\beta}, \Delta R_{2,i}^{\beta}, ..., \Delta R_{N,i}^{\beta})$$

p<sub>T, i</sub> — transverse momentum of i<sup>th</sup> jet constituent  $\Delta R_{k,i}$  — distance between k<sup>th</sup> subjet and i<sup>th</sup> constituent

# Hadronic top-tagger: N-subjettiness ( $\tau_N$ )

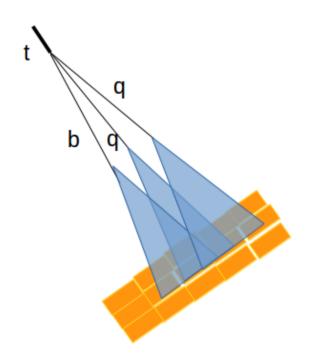
Hadronic top is a 3-prong object

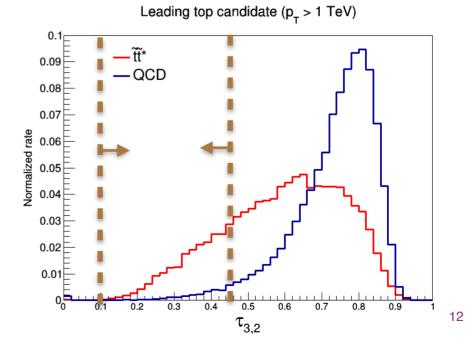
$$t \rightarrow Wb \rightarrow q\overline{q}b$$

Top-jet will have small  $\tau_3$  and large  $\tau_2$ .

QCD jet will have evenly distributed  $\tau_3$  and  $\tau_2$ .

 $\tau_3/\tau_2$  is a good discriminant variable.  $0.1 < \tau_3/\tau_2 < 0.45$  is the top-tag window.



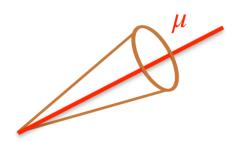


QCD vs hadronic top

# Leptonic top-tagger: Mass-drop $(x_{\mu})$

[THALER AND WANG, 08; REHERMANN AND TWEEDIE, 11]

Leptonic top decays with a hard muon carrying a significant portion of energy-momentum  $t \rightarrow b\mu\nu$ . Mass-drop looks at the portion of muon contribution to jet-mass:



$$x_{\mu} = 1 - \frac{m_{j \mu}^2}{m_j^2}$$

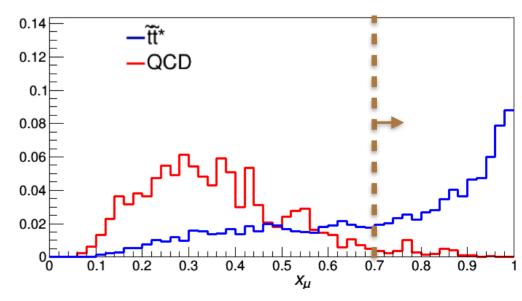
$$m_j$$
 — full jet mass

$$m_{j\mu}$$
 — jet mass without muon

Leptonic top will fail to reconstruct mass once muon is removed:  $x_{\mu} \rightarrow 1$ .

QCD jet mass does not tend to change since the muon is just a part of radiation.

Acceptance is  $x_{\mu} > 0.7$ 

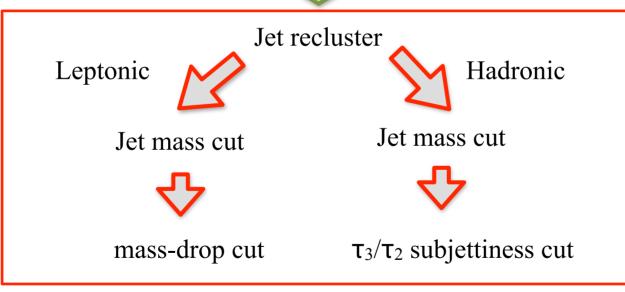


# **Cut Flow Recap**

 $H_T > 4$  TeV, MET > 250 GeV No  $p_T > 35$  GeV isolated lepton Number of jet and ISR cut  $|\Delta\phi(j,E_T)| > 0.5$  for any jet with  $p_T > 500$  GeV

**Kinematic cuts** 





**Top-tagger X 3** 



# Stop mass reach

$m_{\tilde{t}}$ (TeV)	S	В	σ
5.5	10.7	1.7	6.3
6.0	10.0	6.7	3.5

10% systematics

 $3\sigma$  can be reached for the benchmark point of 6 TeV stop and 2.75 TeV of gluino at L =  $30 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ .

An increased L is needed due to high the high SUSY background.

### Gluino mass Reach

A gluino mass reach to 11 TeV at L = 3 ab<sup>-1</sup> (pair-production channel).

$m_{\widetilde{g}}$ (TeV)	Top tags	S	В	σ
10.0	2	12.4	0.8	8.1
11.0	1	13.8	9.5	3.9

10% systematics

~2 TeV improvement compared to the same sign Di-lepton gluino search in [1311.6480].

 $\tilde{t} - \tilde{B}$  Model and  $\tilde{t} - \tilde{H}$  Model

# Search Strategy Stop-Bino/Higgsino

Stop

Which one is the signal?

Higgsinos  $\tilde{t} \longrightarrow b\tilde{\chi}^{\pm} \longrightarrow b\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}j^{(\text{soft})}$   $\tilde{t} \longrightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$   $\tilde{t} \longrightarrow t\tilde{\chi}_{1}^{0}$ 

- The environment is clean. Hard MET cut is possible.
- Stop-bino model always decay to top.
- Stop-higgsino model decay 50% of time to top and 50% to bottom

# Search Strategy Stop-Bino/Higgsino

Two anti- $k_T$  jets with  $p_T > 1$  TeV;

No isolated lepton with  $p_T > 1$  TeV;

 $|\Delta\phi(j, \mathbb{Z}_T)| > 0.5$  for any jet with p<sub>T</sub> > 500 GeV; MET > 3 TeV **Kinematic cuts** 



Muon  $p_T > 200$  GeV inside one of the jets



Muon-in-jet does not select leptonic top. Boosted b-jet also contains hard muons!

Further selection on hadronic jets needed!

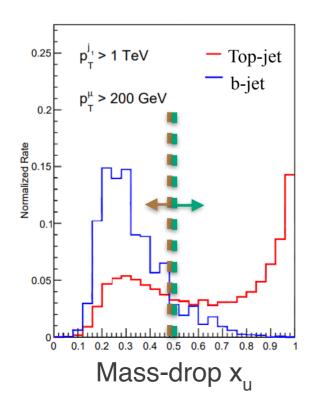
Boosted top / b-jet tagger

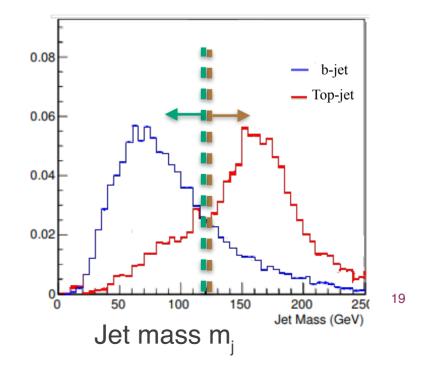
# Search Strategy Stop-Bino/Higgsino

After passing through the muon-in-jet requirement. We partition the events into two possibilities using jet mass and mass-drop:

Hadronic top jet

Boosted top jet ( $\tilde{t} \longrightarrow t\tilde{\chi}^0$ ):  $\underline{m_j} > 120 \text{ GeV}$  OR  $\underline{x_u} > 0.5$  Leptonic top jet Boosted b-jet ( $\tilde{t} \longrightarrow b\tilde{\chi}^{\pm}$ ):  $\underline{m_i} < 120 \text{ GeV}$  AND  $\underline{x_u} < 0.5$ 





The stop-bino and stop-higgsino model signature Probability differs in the b-jet signature.

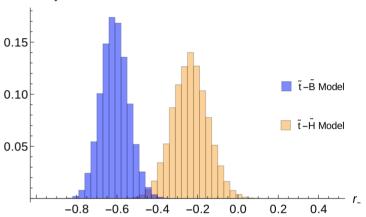
We define the variable

$$r_{-} = \frac{N_b - N_t}{N_b + N_t}$$

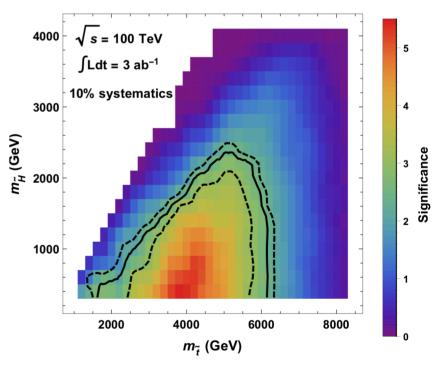
 $N_b = \#$  of boosted b-tagged events  $N_t = \#$  of boosted top-tagged events

Stop-higgsino has 50% b-jet and 50% top jet.  $r_{-} \sim 0$ Stop-bino 100% top jet. Hence  $r_{-} \sim -1$ 

Model-distinguishability Reach:  $\{m_{\tilde{t}} \sim 6 \text{ TeV}, m_{\tilde{\chi}} \sim 2 \text{ TeV}\}$ 



r distribution over the life time of the experiment



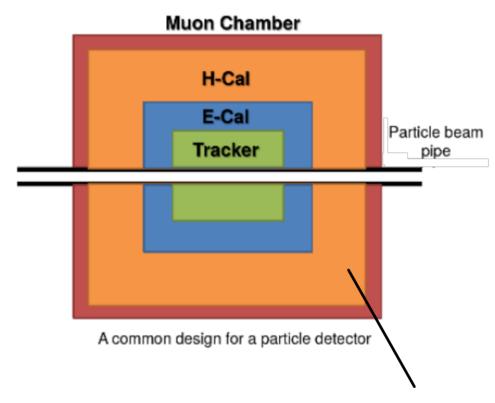
95% confident level

# Summary and future work

- Stop-Gluino-LSP model mass reach 6 TeV (L = 30 ab<sup>-1</sup>). Gluino mass reach 11 TeV (L = 3 ab<sup>-1</sup>). Stop-Bino/Higgsino discovery mass reach at 7 TeV, model identification reach at 6 TeV (L = 3 ab<sup>-1</sup>). Yet to be improved by BDT, NN and various other observables!
- A 100 TeV collider will extend our understanding to the naturalness of Standard Model and help exploring new physics.
- Jet substructure technique is a necessary and powerful tool to extract physics from a 100 TeV collider. Help make the case for future colliders.

# Back-up Slides

# Detector design



30 cells in  $|\eta|$ <2.5, 5-10 deg per cell

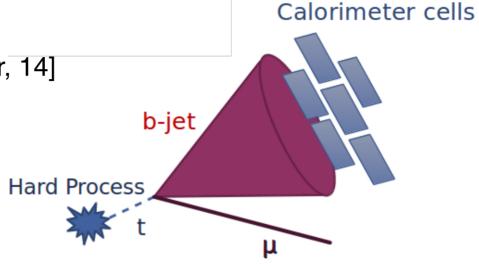
# **Boosted Object Challenges**

[Cohen, D'Agnolo, Hance, Lou, and Wacker, 14]

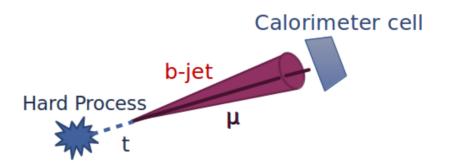
 At high luminosity, the high Standard Model event rate can conceal new physics.

At high energy, SM objects are boosted. Different objects are collimated along the boost direction, to a point they are smaller than a colorimeter cell.

New jet substructure techniques are needed.

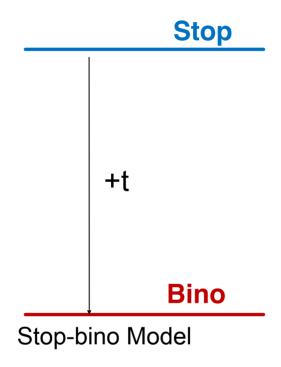


A top quark decaying in the LHC

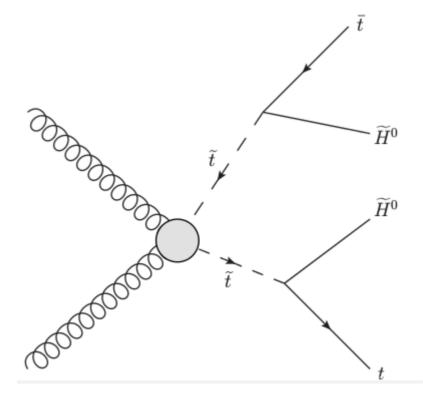


A boosted top in a 100 TeV collider

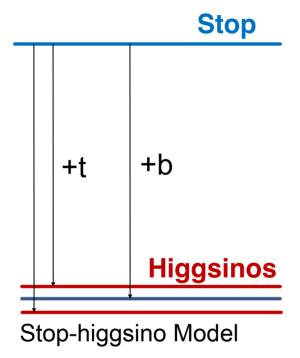
# stop-bino model





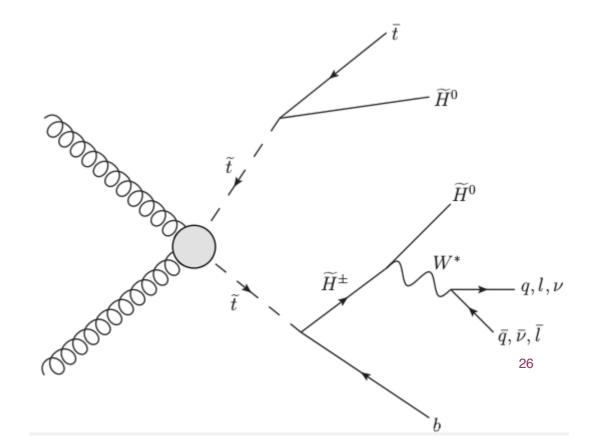


# stop-higgsino model



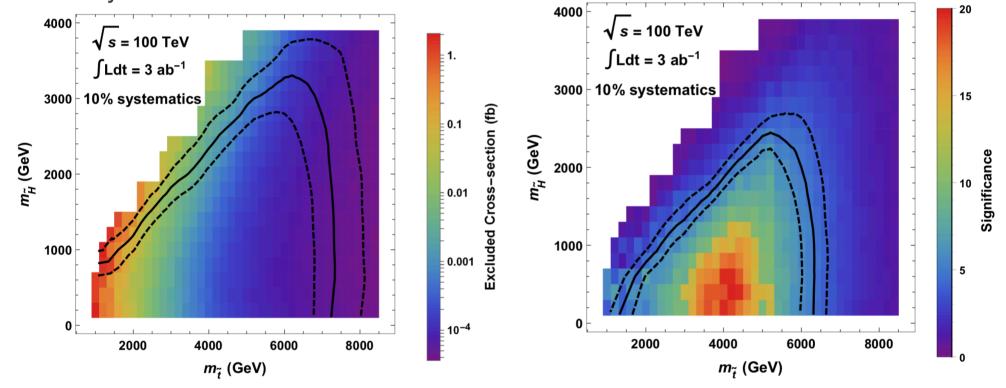
- $\sim$  50% decay to t + MET
- 50% decay to b + MET

Final states: combinatoric of both



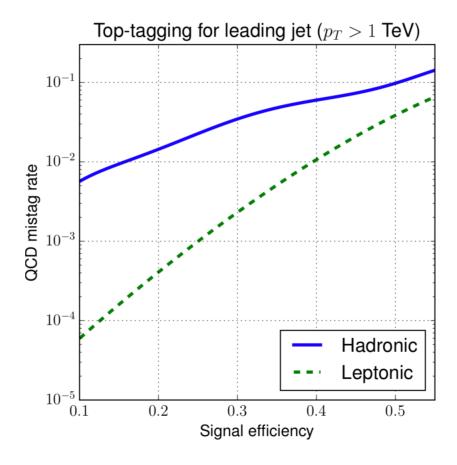
# Stop-higgsino Mass Reach

The discovery/exclusion contours for stop-higgsino model with an integrated luminosity  $L = 3 \text{ ab}^{-1}$ .



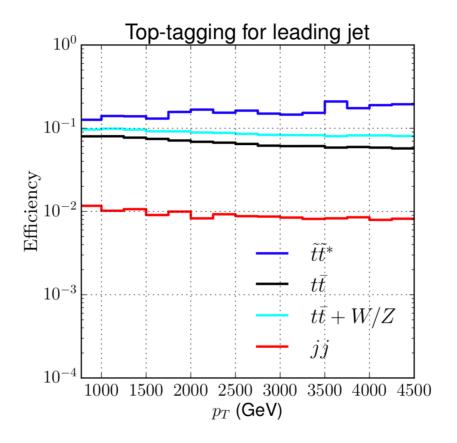
The solid lines are  $5\sigma$  discovery contour (left) and exclusion at 95% C.L.(right). The dashed lines are the  $\pm 1\sigma$  boundaries.

# Tagging Efficiency



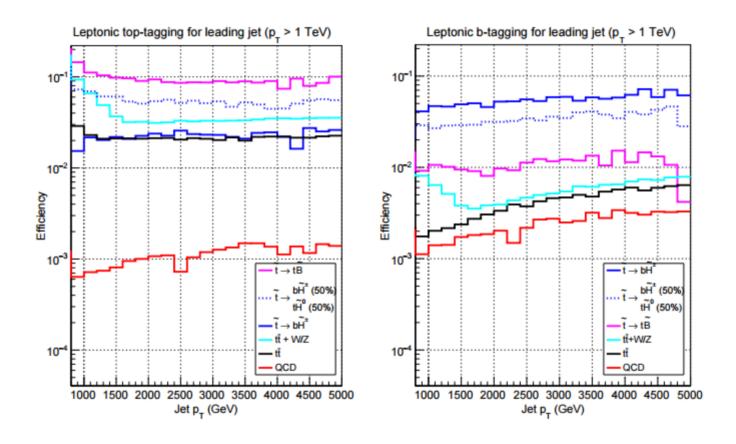
QCD mistag vs signal efficiency

# Tagging Efficiency



Signal/background efficiencies top-tagging

# Efficiency



Signal/background efficiencies for stop-higgsino cut